Appendix XXIII

APPENDIX XXIII

Ref. Chapter XI. (footnote of p. 300)

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON "GYPSIES"

On May 16, 1949 Shaikh Nijir ibn Subhán al Muhaiffi of the Murrán (Bayádh section) told me that the chief leaves of the three well-known desert plants 757 924

(a) Caynoten (*Artemisia herba*)
(b) 'Ashrayh (*Artemisia sp.*)
(c) Al Hamrad (*Rhazya stricta Decne*)

were used with very good effect by the Rwala for syphilis, when smoked in a pipe.

APPENDIX XXIV

Ref. Chapter XXXII, Camel food, p. 918

In the vicinity of the great wells of Hafar al Bátin, and in the Wadiyán 235
region (Iraq-Ka'udi Arabian frontier) the "Caynoten" herb is only eaten by camels, when they first leave the vicinity of wells in the summer. It is never eaten in the early spring.

Sheep will, on the contrary, eat the "Caynoten" herb throughout the summer.

Authority Shaikh Nijir ibn Subhán al Muhaiffi. (Murrán Bayádh), May 16, 1949

APPENDIX XXV

Ref. Chapter XXXIII, p. 443

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON "MANÍHAH"

The term "Manihe" when used alone and not with "Dhaibha", means 476 the loan of a ewe and lamb by one person to another who requires milk in 926
his tent. Such ewe is returned when she has no longer any milk. Such friendly loans are commonly made by men rich in flocks and herds to their poorer tent neighbours or friends.

It is important to know this custom.